

NEARCTIC HALIPLIDAE, IV.<sup>1</sup>

NEW HALIPLUS FROM CANADA (COLEOPTERA: HALIPLIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Haliphus allisonae* is described on the basis of sixteen specimens from British Columbia. A key and illustrations are provided to distinguish it from several similar species, especially *H. distinctus* Wallis, to which it keys in the most recent revision of the genus.

In the course of examining Haliplidae from Canada, an undescribed species of *Haliphus* was encountered from Creston, British Columbia. It belongs to the subgenus *Haliphus*, s. str., as defined by Wallis (1933).

*Haliphus (Haliphus) allisonae* Brigham, NEW SPECIES

Diagnosis: Elongate, medium-sized *Haliphus* (Fig. 1) of reddish-brown color, with elytron shining, indistinctly maculate except for a medial sutural blotch; darkened stria punctures; prosternal ridge constricted, slightly channeled; metasternum depressed anteriorly, obliquely impressed laterally posterior to middle coxae; elytral apex sinuate; pronotal margin unbeaded anteriorly, often evidently not continuous with elytron laterally; pronotal plica long; anterior protarsal claw of male shorter and thicker than posterior protarsal claw; right paramere of male genitalia with an apical bristle, left paramere densely set with thick hairs, digitus absent, aedeagus resembling *Haliphus distinctus* Wallis, but with a large dorsal lobe. Keys to *Haliphus distinctus* in Wallis (1933) and Hatch (1953) but differs in the distinctive type of genitalia of male and the lack of elytral micropunctures in female.

*Haliphus allisonae* keys to *H. distinctus* in Wallis (1933). The following modifications of his key are necessary to include the new species. *Haliphus stagninus* Leech and *H. falli* Mank, described after Wallis' revision, also are included in the key.

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| 4. Elytron with blackish uninterrupted longitudinal lines formed by the close-set, blackened punctures, but without blotches .....   | 5a                                |
| Elytron with more or less definite blotches, never with uninterrupted lines .....  | 5b                                |
| 5a. Robust, average length 3.4 mm; aedeagus almost L-shaped, with distinct subapical angle dorsally; elytron of female shining ..... | <i>Haliphus stagninus</i> Leech   |
| Smaller, average length 3.0 mm; aedeagus almost L-shaped, but smoothly curved dorsally; elytron of female strongly alutaceous .....  |                                   |
|  | <i>Haliphus strigatus</i> Roberts |
| 5b. Prosternal process evidently channeled; aedeagus broad, with prominent dorsal lobe; left paramere with hairs variable .....      | 6a                                |

<sup>1</sup> Nearctic Haliplidae, parts I through III (un-numbered) are Brigham and Sanderson (1972, 1973, 1974), respectively. See reference section.

- Prosternal process not or very feebly channeled; aedeagus elongate, slender, without prominent dorsal lobe; left paramere with hairs rather sparsely placed along ventral edge ..... 7a
- 6a. Mid-metasternum not furrowed nor longitudinally impressed at sides; male protarsal claws equal ..... *Haliphus dorsomaculatus* Zimmermann
- Mid-metasternum longitudinally impressed at sides; male protarsal claws unequal, anterior claw shorter and thicker than posterior claw ..... 6b
- 6b. Aedeagus with very prominent dorsal lobe; elytron of female shining, without micropunctures ..... *Haliphus allisonae*, new species
- Aedeagus with dorsal lobe present, but much less prominent; elytron of female dull, densely covered with micropunctures. — *Haliphus distinctus* Wallis
- 7a. Margins of pronotum and elytron evidently not continuous, base of pronotum plainly wider than bases of elytra; side margin of pronotum wide for the genus ..... *Haliphus hoppingi* Wallis
- Margins of pronotum and elytron nearly or quite continuous, base of pronotum equal to or scarcely wider than bases of elytra; side margin of pronotum narrow as usual in the genus ..... 7b
- 7b. Left paramere of male genitalia with hairs sparsely placed along nearly the entire ventral side; aedeagus evenly curved, not narrowed apically ..... *Haliphus falli* Mank
- Left paramere of male genitalia with hairs confined to apical  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the ventral side; aedeagus elongate, narrowed apically ..... *Haliphus longulus* LeConte

Holotype male: Ovale, widest approximately  $\frac{1}{3}$  distance from humeral region of elytra to apex (Fig. 1). Greatest width 1.83 mm; greatest length 3.42 mm. *Head*: Maximum width of head through eyes 0.67 mm; minimum width of head between eyes 0.38 mm; punctures on vertex blackened, larger than on rest of head; 5 impunctate areas distributed as follows: Medially anterior to insertion of antennae, medially between posterior margins of eyes, on each side of midline on a line passing through center of eyes, and laterally posterior to each eye; eye ringed with narrow dark margin, rest of head reddish brown. *Pronotum*: Width at apex 0.75 mm; width at base 1.33 mm; length along midline 0.75 mm; disc reddish brown; punctuation coarse posteriorly, finer elsewhere; small impunctate area on each side of midline medially; posterior  $\frac{1}{2}$  of midline impunctate; lateral margin beaded, evidently not continuous with elytron; base of pronotum plainly wider than bases of elytra; plica deep, 0.33 mm long. *Elytron*: Shining, without micropunctures; margin smooth, beaded except for apical region; apex slightly sinuate; striae punctures darkened, especially in 4 principal rows nearest suture, the rows uninterrupted; a row of finer punctures between striae rows, regularly spaced, but with only  $\frac{1}{2}$  as many punctures as the striae rows, a row of fine punctures between 1st striae row and sutural margin, extra punctures suggesting 2nd subsutural row anteriorly; elytral reddish-black markings indistinct against brown background, distributed as follows: Medial sutural blotch coalescent with suture, extending laterally to 4th striae row, prolonged posteriorly suturally; post-medial sutural blotch indistinct, not coalescent with suture, between 2nd and 3rd striae rows; postmedial discal blotch very indistinct, between 5th and 6th striae rows. *Venter*: Width of prosternum at apex 0.25 mm, at base 0.27 mm, at constriction between front coxae 0.27 mm, obscurely margined, very slightly channeled; apex of metasternal process depressed, below base of pro-

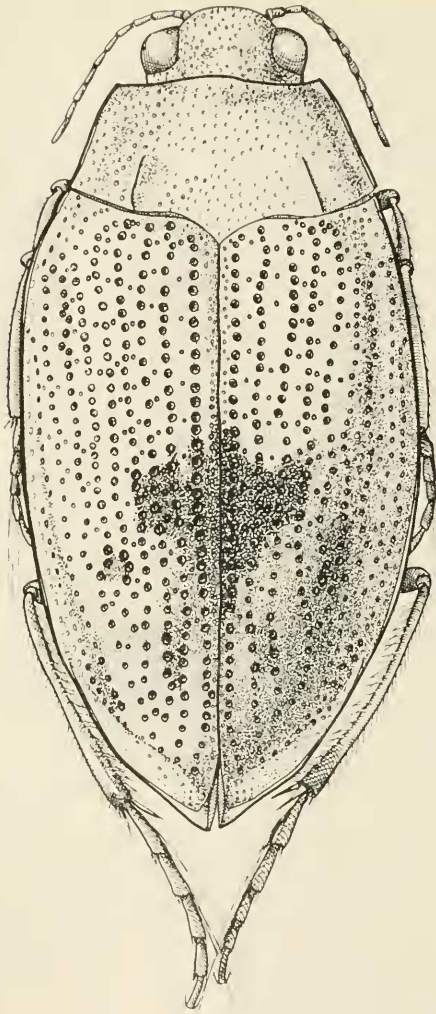


Fig. 1. *Haliphus allisonae*, holotype male.

sternal process, with an impunctate area medially, impressed medially posterior to impunctate area, obliquely impressed laterally posterior to middle coxae, the impressions with coarse punctures; sterna impunctate anteriorly, each with irregular bands of fine punctures posteriorly, front and middle coxae microreticulate proximally, shining distally; hind coxal plate rounded posteriorly; front and middle femurs shining proximally, microreticulate distally; hind femur microreticulate; tibiae and tarsi microreticulate; legs reddish brown, darker near joints; basal 3 segments of front and middle tarsi each enlarged toward apex, basal 4 segments

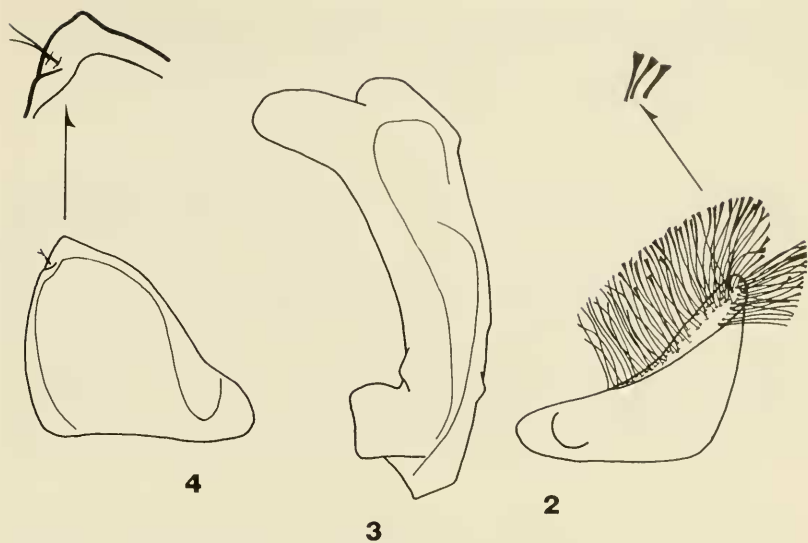


Fig. 2-4. *Haliplus allisonae*, holotype male, male genitalia. 2, left paramere. 3, aedeagus. 4, right paramere.

each with specialized setae. *Genitalia*: Left paramere (Fig. 2) triangular, concave on ventral margin, with coarse setae along apical  $\frac{3}{5}$  of ventral margin, setae not confined to ventral margin apically, but extending laterally, digitus lacking; aedeagus (Fig. 3) about  $3.5\times$  longer than wide, apex rounded, dorsal lobe large, continuing along  $\frac{4}{5}$  of aedeagus, expanding apically, widest point of aedeagus  $\frac{1}{3}$  in from apex, dorsal lobe thick except for apex, which is thin and bladelikey; right paramere (Fig. 4) triangular, outer surface with setigerous punctures, apical margin sharply rounded, notched, notch containing a pair of bristles.

Allotype female: Similar to holotype except basal 3 segments of front and middle tarsi not enlarged toward apex and basal 4 segments of front and middle tarsi lack specialized setae. Greatest width 1.67 mm; greatest length 3.29 mm.

Types: Holotype  $\delta$ , Allotype  $\eta$ , and 7  $\delta$  and 7  $\eta$  paratypes: British Columbia, Creston, King Creek, 22 September 1955, G. Stace Smith. Holotype and allotype are in the Illinois Natural History Survey collection, paratypes distributed among National Museum of Natural History, California Academy of Sciences, Canadian National Collection, and the author's collection.

Variation: Gross variation within the type-series of *Haliplus allisonae* is limited to body measurements: Eight males ranged in length from 3.08 mm to 3.42 mm (mean length 3.24 mm  $\pm$  0.11 mm) and in width from 1.67 mm to 1.83 mm (mean width 1.71 mm  $\pm$  0.06 mm); eight females ranged in length from 3.04 mm to 3.54 mm (mean length 3.27 mm  $\pm$  0.15 mm) and in width from 1.58 mm to 1.79 mm (mean

width  $1.70 \text{ mm} \pm 0.08 \text{ mm}$ ). Dividing width by length gave a mean value of  $0.528 \pm 0.010$  for males and  $0.521 \pm 0.012$  for females.

The illustration in Fig. 1 was prepared by Ms. Penimah Smith.

#### REFERENCES

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